209.02 MATERIALS. Not applicable.

209.03 CONSTRUCTION. Clearing and grubbing for trimming existing ditches shall conform to Section 101. Existing ditches shall be trimmed, sloped, and shaped to a uniform grade and cross section. The side slopes shall be constant with a maximum slope of 1:1 unless otherwise specified. Excess or unsuitable materials removed shall be disposed of as specified in Section 201.

209.04 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT. Trimming Existing Ditches will be measured and paid for at the Contract unit price per linear foot of existing ditches on which work has been completed. Measurement will be along the center line of the ditch.

The payment will be full compensation for all clearing, grubbing, excavation, disposal of surplus and unsuitable materials and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

SECTION 210 — TAMPED FILL

210.01 DESCRIPTION. This work shall consist of compacting embankment and backfill materials by means of mechanical tampers or vibratory compactors. This method of compaction shall be used wherever materials cannot be adequately compacted by other methods approved by the Engineer.

210.02 MATERIALS. Refer to Section 916.

210.03 CONSTRUCTION. After approval has been given by the Engineer, the areas shall be backfilled with materials approved by the Engineer. The material shall be placed in horizontal layers not to exceed 6 in. loose depth over the entire area to be tamped and uniformly compacted by means of mechanical tampers or vibratory compactors. The moisture and compaction requirements shall conform to 204.03.04.

When backfilling around abutments, retaining walls, culverts, utilities, or other structures, special care shall be taken to prevent any wedging action against the structure by the material being compacted. The existing slopes to be filled against shall be benched or stepped. The backfill shall be constructed in horizontal layers as described above and wide enough that there shall be a horizontal berm of thoroughly compacted material behind the structure at all times for a distance at least equal to the height of the structure remaining to be backfilled, except insofar as undisturbed material protrudes into this space. Tamping may be required over additional widths when the material cannot be adequately compacted by

other methods. When structures are installed below subgrade in embankments, the tamped fill shall be placed to a depth of 1 ft over the top of the structure, while in excavation sections the tamped fill shall extend to the surface of the finished earthwork.

210.04 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT. Compacting embankments and backfills by mechanical tampers or vibratory compactors will not be measured but the cost will be incidental to the pertinent items specified in the Contract Documents.

SECTION 211 — GEOSYNTHETIC STABILIZED SUBGRADE USING GRADED AGGREGATE BASE

211.01 DESCRIPTION. This work shall consist of furnishing and installing a layer of geotextile and a minimum of 12 in. of graded aggregate base to bridge unstable material and minimize the use of undercutting. This item shall only be used when specified in the Contract Documents or as directed by the Engineer. In extremely unstable areas, the Engineer may increase the thickness of the graded aggregate base material.

211.02 MATERIALS.

Graded Aggregate Base	901.01
Geotextile for Subgrade Stabilization-Class ST	921.09
Securing Pins or Staples	921.09

211.03 CONSTRUCTION.

211.03.01 Test Strip. In extremely unstable areas, the Engineer may direct that a test strip be constructed to determine the thickness of aggregate layer required to stabilize the area. The test strip shall be a minimum of 100 ft in length and at least one lane wide. The Engineer will determine the depths of aggregate to be used in the test strip. Based on the results of the test strip the Engineer will determine the thickness of aggregate to use in subsequent construction.

211.03.02 Grade Preparation. When geosynthetic stabilized subgrade using graded aggregate base is specified, the area where the geotextile is to be placed shall be cut to the depth shown on the Contract Documents or as directed by the Engineer.

The grade upon which the geotextile is to be placed shall be brought to the line, grade, and cross section specified. The grade shall be as smooth as practical and free of debris. Construction traffic on the grade shall be